P. S. Changes page 1 & 2

The Sun.

Fair and colder to-day; brisk west winds; probably fair Sunday.

VOL. LXVI.—NO. 213. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1899.—COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MANY VICTIMS OF A WRECK

AN ENGLISH CHANNEL STEAMER RUNS ON THE ROCKS IN A FOG.

The Number Lost Variously Estimated from 70 to Nearly 100—The Stella Was Making 20 Knots When She Struck—The Captain Goes Down with His Ship—James Parton's Account of the Disaster.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 31.—The London and Southwestern Railway Company's steamer Stella, running to the island of Guernsey, was wrecked in a thick fog yesterday afternoon on the Casquets, in the Channel, and sunk in ten minutes. Forty of those on board were rescued by the steamer Lynx and landed at Guernsey, and others were saved in other ways; but the number of those drowned is variously estimated from seventy to nearly one hundred.

There was a slight panic on board when the Stella struck the rocks. The steamer's boats were immediately lowered and crowded with passengers. There was a moderate sea running and the weather was cold. The occupants of the boats spent the night at sea, and suffered severely from the exposure before they were picked up. Scores of the passengers of the Stella were on their way to the Channel Islands to spend the Easter holidays. Among them were James Parton of the American steam-hardine and his wife. Mrs. Parton was saved in the second boat and Mr. Parton in the last. The scene at the reunion of the couple was very pathetic.

The Stella was a fast twin-screw pleasure boat and was inaugurating a series of cheap daylight excursion trips. It was first estimated that she had on board 219 persons, including passengers and crew. The coincidence is recalled that on Good Friday two years ago the steamer Ibex, belonging to the same company, was wrecked on the Corbiere rocks.

The Stella was due at Jersey at 7 o'clock last evening. After leaving Southampton she had fine weather until 3:30 o'clock, when a sudden fog spread over the sea. Capt. Reeks mistook it for a mere fogbank and steamed ahead at full speed in order to get through it quickly. At 4:30 the Casquets loomed suddenly out of the fog, and in another instant the vessel crashed upon the rocks. The vessel was going at full speed, twenty knots an hour, when she struck. Capt. Reeks and the first mate stood on the bridge giving orders to the last and went down with the ship.

Ten minutes after the Stella struck, her boilers blew up with a tremendous report and she sunk by the stern. Several of the male passengers and members of the crew, together with the Captain, went down with her.

Six boats filled with passengers got away from the Stella, and four of them, mostly filled with women, were picked up. The fifth boat launched was overloaded and upset. Thirty of its occupants who were thrown into the water scrambled on top of a large pantechnicon van, which was part of the vessel's cargo and had been thrown into the sea. The van with its load of passengers floated away in the fog. Many of those who clung to the pantechnicon van were saved. The cargo boat Harfleur picked up some of them and search for the others continues.

The Lynx and the Southwestern Company's steamer Vera arrived on the scene this morning and picked up some passengers in boats. Fifty-five passengers have arrived at Jersey.

Some of the survivors who were picked up in small boats describe the horrible suspense they underwent for fifteen hours in the fog and darkness. They feared to row hard lest they should strike some hidden rock, so they did little more than drift, straining their eyes for dreaded dangers. A majority of the men assumed cheerfulness, though, as one narrator said, "We often had lumps in our throats." Nearly every man took a turn at the oars. Some of the women displayed remarkable pluck and energy, and several of them took turns at the oars and rowed well. One woman sang with impressive fervor and expression the hymn "Rest in the Lord." A few youths collapsed and lay in the boats alternately sobbing and praying. When the first rescuers were sighted many of those who had kept up the bravest hearts throughout the dreary vigil were unable to check their tears.

A woman who was landed in Guernsey lost her husband and child and became insane and drove about the island seeking them. Another woman, who wanted to remain with her husband on board the Stella, reluctantly yielded to his entreaty to embark in a boat for the sake of their children, one of whom was with her. They have been landed safely, but the husband has not been heard from, and he doubtless perished. This woman testifies to the remarkable calmness of the passengers while preparing to embark in the boats. She tells of a friend, a women, who placidly arranged her luggage while her little boy collected his toys, neither of them showing the least hurry.

A man who had a lifebelt was about to jump overboard when a clergyman begged the belt for a lady accompanying him. The man immediately gave up the belt and then waited until the steamer began to sink, when he jumped overboard. He was struck by some wreckage and killed.

The first mate put a belt on his wife, who implored him to accompany her. He replied: "I must stick by the ship." After a hasty, affectionate adieu he pushed her into the sea. She was saved.

A man aboard took his watch from his pocket as soon as the steamer struck and coolly timed the interval until the boilers exploded.

When the ship began to sink rapidly the captain shouted that the men must do the best they could for themselves. He remained on the bridge and the people in the boats saw him sacrificed with his hands stretched toward heaven.

Thus far 161 persons are known to have been rescued. The boat commanded by the second mate, filled with passengers, is still missing. It is believed that all of the women were saved.

Late estimates say that the Stella had 140 passengers and 40 crew.

At a late hour to-night the exact loss of life had not been learned. The nearest that can be said is that it exceeds eighty. All the officers, except Mr. Reynolds, were lost.

Mr. James Parton has telegraphed to THE SUN the following account of the disaster: "We left Southampton by the steamer Stella at 11:15 A. M. and passed the Needles at 12:30 P. M. We had fine, clear weather until 2:45 P. M., when we ran into hazy weather. This increased in density, but at no time could we see less than half a mile ahead. Our foghorn was sounded at regular intervals, and the Captain was in his place on the bridge from the commencement of the fog.

"About 3:45 P. M. a great mass of rock, apparently a hundred feet or more in height, loomed upon the port side abreast of us. Just at this moment the ship's head was brought round to the starboard, but it was too late. We were apparently hemmed in by cruel rocks, and after grazing one the Stella careened over upon a submerged rock before she could be stopped. It was evident that serious results must follow. The officers were without a trace of excitement and assured the passengers that if they remained calm and collected all would be well. The boats were lowered, and although only about twelve minutes elapsed before the foundering of the ship four were loaded and got away.

"While the boats were being prepared for launching the stewards busied themselves giving out life belts, and I hardly saw any one without a belt. The coolness and resource of the officers were ably seconded by the passengers generally. There was no panic or any wild rushing for the boats, the blanched faces and partings of husbands and wives alone showing that all realized their peril.

"I got my wife into the second boat that left, and made my own escape in the last boat that got away. I regard my escape as entirely providential. The boat was just ordered away. Noticing a rope hanging from a davit, I climbed the davit and slid down the rope, dropping into the boat as she moved off. We had barely time to get fifty yards from the Stella when she foundered, and, as it appeared to me, she must have broken in two, as her after part slipped beneath the water and the forward part followed, forming an acute angle as each part disappeared.

"Four boats in all got away, which is not a bad record as representing twelve minutes' work. In our boat there were twenty-five, and as the boat was only certified for eighteen our danger was not yet over. Our experience until we were picked up, fifteen hours later, cannot be described so soon after the disaster. The dangers of swamping or being carried back by the tide currents to the dangerous Casquets rocks, where the steamer came to grief, made the hours of the night full of fear and forebodings. We had to tow a smaller boat containing ten women, a man and a boy, with two sailors to man the oars and a treacherous sea running the whole time. We hardly knew our position until 6:30 o'clock this morning, when the fog lifted and we saw a steamer bearing down upon us, which proved to be the Lynx of Weymouth. We were soon taken on board the Lynx, and a few minutes later we saw the Vera from Southampton bearing down upon us with two other boats, of whose proximity we had not known till the fog lifted.

"There are conflicting statements as to the exact number saved. I again express my admiration and thankfulness for the truly British spirit of discipline and cool-headedness displayed under circumstances calculated to unnerve the strongest will. I believe that had the Stella remained afloat five minutes longer all hands would have been saved."

SOUTHAMPTON, March 31.—General gloom is cast over this town by the loss of the Stella, the members of whose crew belonged here. A great crowd gathered here this evening to await the arrival of the Frederica, a sister ship to the Stella, which had on board three of the survivors of the lost steamer. These men say that they passed through a terrible experience last night. The weather was fearfully cold and raw. All agree in praising the heroism displayed by Second Officer Reynolds, who alone saved fully a dozen lives.

CHERBOURG, France, March 31.—A French tugboat arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, having on board eight men from the Stella. They were taken out of a drifting boat at about noon.

These survivors tell a graphic story of the wreck and their own experience. Soon after the boat they were in had got away from the steamer it was capsized and drifted about bottom upward for an hour. Some of the people who had been in the boat were lost when it turned over. Those who survived, numbering fourteen, clung to the bottom of the craft, and after a time and with much difficulty they succeeded in righting it.

It was impossible for the survivors to bail out the boat, and they were compelled to sit in the water up to their waists until they were picked up by the tugboat. During the night and this morning six persons in the boat died, not being able to withstand the exposure to which they were subjected.

CHINESE AND GERMANS FIGHT.

A Number of the Former Killed Near Kiao Chou—Serious Trouble Developed.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PEKIN, March 31.—The agitation in the province of Shantung throughout the winter has developed serious trouble between the Germans and the natives. A German naval patrol, which was accompanying Engineer Vorschultze, an officer named Hannemann and Dragoman Mootz, recently left Tsintau Fort, Kiao Chou, for Ichau. When in the neighborhood of the latter place a party of Chinese troops fired on the Germans. The latter replied, killing several of the Chinese and wounding a number of others, but finally had to return to Tsintau Fort, where they arrived safely. The German Admiral has now sent a stronger force to Ichau. The Chinese in that locality are alarmed, fearing a general invasion.

Another cause of trouble is the imprisonment and maltreatment of a German priest at Tsimo. The Admiral sent a detachment of marines to that place and they rescued the prisoner and punished the offenders.

There is an outburst of anti-Christian fanaticism in south Shantung, and the German missionaries and engineers there are believed to be in a dangerous position. A German military expedition sailed from Kiao Chow for that part of the province on Wednesday on the warship Geflon to protect German subjects.

The action of the Germans alarms the Tsungli-Yamen. As a step of appeasement it has suddenly dismissed three magistrates whose removal from office Baron Von Heyking, the German Minister, had repeatedly and vainly pressed.

The discontent in Shantung is largely owing to the destitution caused by the tremendous ravages of the recent Hoangho floods.

The report of Li Hung Chang on this disaster says the works to prevent a recurrence, if European plans are followed, would cost $20,000,000 and occupy five years, but would be a permanent remedy. The Chinese scheme could be executed cheaply, but would be only temporarily effective.

LONDON, April 1.—A despatch to the *Times* from Pekin says that the German warship Fofkon has occupied the roadstead of Ngan-Tung-Wei, near the frontier of Kiang-Su. The military expedition she carried will occupy Sichau-Fu and Ichau-Fu until China gives the requisite guarantees of her ability to preserve order in Shantung. As China is unable to give such guarantees, Germany's action is equivalent to an effective interference with the administrative control within the German sphere of influence.

The despatch adds that Li Hung Chang returned to Pekin on Friday and was received with the distinction due an imperial high Commissioner.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

A Reply to Nikola Tesla's Criticisms on Signor Marconi's Experiments.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 31.—The statement of Nikola Tesla regarding wireless telegraphy which was cabled here by THE SUN continues to attract attention. The defenders of Signor Marconi point out, as a complete refutation of the views of Mr. Tesla, that the Marconi apparatus in the engine house of the South Foreland lighthouse is next to a room containing an unusually large induction coil, which is used in connection with the 4,000 candle power light in the lighthouse, and that this coil does not affect in the slightest degree the transmission of messages to and from France. Moreover, they say that a number of steamers with induction coils aboard, used in connection with their electric lights, are constantly passing up and down the channel without affecting the messages.

SPAIN INCREASING HER ARMY.

30,000 Members of the Reserve Ordered by Telegraph to Join the Colors.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 1.—A despatch to the *Chronicle* from Madrid says that 30,000 members of the reserve have been ordered by telegraph to join the colors.

Fifteen Per Cent. Per Annum

in regular dividends with additional large profits; safe, sound, sure. Crippled rock gold stocks. Handbook, market letter, free. Address The Crosby-Ehrich Syndicate, Colorado Springs, Colo.—*Adv.*

MR. GOULD MAY TELL TALES

REPORT THAT HE IS TO TESTIFY BEFORE MAZET'S COMMITTEE.

Tammany's Attitude to the Elevated a Possible Subject of Inquiry—Doubt as to Whether Croker and His Friends Will Remain in America During the Inquiry.

It was generally accepted last night that ex-Supreme Court Justice William N. Cohen, formerly of the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, is to be chief counsel for the Mazet Assembly committee to investigate the alleged corruption of Tammany Hall in this city, not only in police, but in other matters. Senator Platt, it was said, had a long talk yesterday with President George J. Gould of the Manhattan Railway Company, and the statement was made last night that Mr. Gould is to be one of the first witnesses to give testimony as to Tammany methods before the Mazet Assembly Committee. It was explained that there is documentary evidence which will tell of certain Wall street transactions in Elevated stock.

It is known that influential men in Tammany Hall have been opposed to recent methods on the part of those in authority. The stand on their part, though, will not save them, it was said, from the rigors of the investigation that is at hand.

Most of the members of the Mazet committee arrived in town last night. There will be consultations between now and Monday, and from all that was learned the actual investigation will begin early next week. Richard Croker, it was said, is to be subpœnaed, and so are John F. Carroll and Andrew Freedman and other personal friends of Mr. Croker. Mr. Croker has said that he is to leave for Europe early in April. The discussion last night was as to whether a subpœna of a legislative committee could compel Mr. Croker and his friends to remain in town. This was an open subject for argument, but the general understanding was that Mr. Croker and his friends, in view of the determination to get at the facts as to the recent alleged corruption, would not find it convenient to leave New York city at this time.

Necessarily, it was declared, the investigation of the Mazet committee will develop the personal and peculiar interest in police matters of certain Republicans at Albany, not of two or three Senators, it was added, but of men who have been considered higher in the Republican councils than mere State Senators. There are one or two Republicans at Albany, it was said, who occupy high public place and who have been "ridiculously reckless" in their attitude of opposition to the Republican organization of the State since the defeat of Frank S. Black for renomination for Governor last fall.

Senator Platt and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee and Republican lawyers interested in getting at the facts had consultations yesterday lasting far into the night. The transactions of an alleged Republican Senator from the interior of the State and the conduct of one of his associates, it was declared, are fully understood, and a statement was made that representatives of the families of these two Senators have not gone unwatched during their visits to New York city within the last week or so. In fact, a most interesting time is predicted when the investigation gets fairly under way.

THE COMMITTEE NAMED—MAZET CHAIRMAN.

ALBANY, March 31.—An unusually strong committee was named to-day by Speaker Nixon of the Assembly to inquire into the administration of city and county offices in New York city, and, more especially, the raising of a big corruption fund from the members of the New York city police force to prevent the passage by the Senate of the New York City Police bill. Robert Mazet of New York, the Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, and the sponsor for the investigation resolution, is named as the Chairman of the committee. His associates are: Messrs. Fallows of New York, Costello of Oswego, McEwan of Albany, Wilson of Kings, Republicans, and Hoffman of New York and Boland of Erie, Democrats. The counsel for the committee will probably be Justice William M. Cohen of New York, with whom will be associated ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin of New York.

The committee will begin its inquiry next week. It will be called together for organization at Albany on Monday night, at which time it is expected that the counsel will be selected. In the meantime, Mr. Mazet, who left for New York this afternoon, will pave the way for the investigators by preliminary steps which he will take between now and Monday. The first evidence to be laid before the investigators will be about one hundred letters received by Gov. Roosevelt from members of the police force of New York city, detailing the methods by which Tammany has raised an enormous corruption fund with which to defeat the pending police legislation. It is asserted also that other evidence of a similar import is ready for submission to the committee.

The investigating committee is looked upon here as a strong one. It is composed of men not given to junketing trips. Mr. Mazet, the Chairman, is a lawyer of recognized ability and sterling integrity. He is now representing the Nineteenth Assembly district for the second time, having served in the Legislature of 1897, during which year he had experience on a committee of inquiry as a member of the Lexow monster-hunting expedition.

Edward H. Fallows, although without previous legislative experience, having come to the Legislature as a new member representing the Twenty-first Assembly district of New York, jumped into prominence this year by his excellent work as Chairman of the Fallows Surrogate's Court Investigating Committee, which so successfully inquired into Surrogate Arnold's administration of the Surrogate's office of New York county. Mr. Fallows is a young lawyer, with a particular adaptability for work such as that to be undertaken by the police fund investigators.

Thomas M. Costello, the third Republican member of the committee, is a real estate dealer of Altmar, Oswego county, the Second district of which he has represented in the Assembly for four years. He is one of the most tireless workers in the Assembly, having served as an active and valuable member of the Ways and Means Committee for the past two years. This year he displayed excellent judgment in his management of the Committee on Labor and Industries, of which he is Chairman.

James B. McEwan of Albany is a graduate of Yale University, a coal dealer, and served in the Assemblies of 1897, '98 and '99. He is Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Banks.

Henry Wilson of Brooklyn is new to legislation this year, serving his first term in the Assembly, but his knowledge of law has enabled him to become an apt pupil in legislation, which is evidenced by the important measures he has put through the Assembly.

Benjamin Hoffman of New York, one of the two Democratic members of the committee, is a lawyer well grounded in legislative methods. He served in the Assemblies of '95, '96, '97, '98 and '99.

Anthony J. Boland, the other Democratic member of the committee, represents the First district of Erie county in the Assembly. He is a merchant of Buffalo, and served in the Assembly of 1898.

OUT-OF-TOWN BANKS PROTEST.

They Don't Like the New York Clearing House's New Check Collection Charges.

Numerous protests against the new out-of-town check collection charges of the New York Clearing House are being received by the local banks from their country correspondents, who allege discrimination against them. An officer of one large downtown bank said yesterday:

"I believe that the balances of out-of-town banks held by local banks will be materially reduced as a result of the new Clearing House rules. Several of the large downtown banks have in the past few days received word from out-of-town correspondents of their purpose to reduce their accounts or to withdraw them entirely. This is particularly true of out-of-town banks that have twenty-three accounts. Other will in the future have but one, and instead will open accounts in Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities where their checks will be received at par, no charge being made for collection. They will send their out-of-town collections for which they would be taxed under the New York Clearing House rules to other points than New York, thus building up their balances at those points at the expense of New York."

How to make money. Digest of N. Y. Laws for free distribution. Broun-Green Co., 40 Beaver st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

A BILLION IN A MONTH.

Enormous Aggregate of Capital of Companies Incorporated at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—Two hundred and fifty new companies have been incorporated here during the month of March, and the total capital of those authorized to issue stock and bonds of over $1,000,000 each amounts to $1,111,750,000. The incorporation fees received from these companies by the Secretary of State amount to $126,000. The average capital stock of the 250 companies is $4,447,000.

The American Tobacco Company to-day certified an increase of its capital stock from $35,000,000 to $70,000,000. Following is a list of the largest trusts formed under New Jersey laws during March: American Woollen Company, $65,000,000; American Ice Company, $60,000,000; United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, $30,000,000; American Shipbuilding Company, $30,000,000; International Steam Pump Company, $27,000,000; New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, $25,000,000; Royal Baking Powder Company, $20,000,000; Havana Commercial Company, $20,000,000; United Electric Company of New Jersey, $20,000,000; American Beet Sugar Company, $20,000,000, United Fruit Company, $20,000,000; Consolidated Street Car Company, $18,000,000; Indo-Egyptian Compress Company, $15,000,000; Compressed Gas Capsule Company, $15,000,000; National Salt Company, $12,000,000; Park Steel Company, $10,000,000; American Brick Company, $10,000,000; Continental Cement Company, $10,000,000; American School Furniture Company, $10,000,000; United Zinc and Lead Company, $6,000,000; National Cash Register Company, $5,000,000.

DIDN'T KNOW HER OWN CHILD.

The Little Wanderer Had Been Found and Rigged Up in New Togs.

Little Mary Politizze, the 5-year-old daughter of John Politizze of 106 Broome street, Newark, lost herself at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning and was found crying in the street by a benevolent woman, who took her home and washed her. Then the fair-haired, blue-eyed girl looked so pretty that the woman wanted to keep her, and, acting under an uncontrollable impulse, she took the ragged child to a department store and bought a complete outfit for her, including a silk skirt and shoes and hat.

After taking the little girl home the woman thought of the distress of the mother, and concluded to take the child to the Fourth precinct station. Capt. Edwards was surprised at 3 o'clock in the afternoon when a brougham drew up to the door and a richly dressed woman emerged leading a child. They entered the station and the Captain left his office to hear what she had to say. He was still more surprised when he learned that the child was a waif, but he accepted the charge and sent the youngster upstairs.

At 3 o'clock that night a frantic woman entered the station and asked if anything had been heard of her little Mary, who had been gone since morning. She said the child wore a ragged calico dress and her toes were sticking through her shoes. When she was taken upstairs Mary screamed "Mamma!" at her, but the woman shook her head and said that she was not her child. She did not recognize Mary with her face washed, much less in her new finery.

Mrs. Politizze went back home and returned with little Johnny, aged 10, who took one look at Mary and then embraced her.

"It's Mary, all right, mamma. Oh, my, don't she look fine!"

The simple-hearted mother was thus convinced and took Mary back to Broome street, but the child won't be allowed to wear those fine clothes every day.

ESTERHAZY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Sensation Caused in Paris by the Publication of the Official Record.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 31.—The *Figaro* publishes the official record of the military court which tried Major Esterhazy in August, 1898. It appears from it that Esterhazy was accused of sending three threatening letters to President Faure.

Gen. Pellieux testified that Esterhazy told him that he had received an offer of 900,000 francs from Jews, through the medium of an English journalist, if he would confess that he was the author of the *bordereau*.

Lieut.-Col. du Paty de Clam testified that he heard that Esterhazy intended writing to the German Emperor, and suggested to Esterhazy to write to President Faure instead. Esterhazy affirmed that the letters addressed to President Faure were dictated by Du Paty de Clam. This the latter at first denied, but when pressed by the President of the court he admitted that he had drafted a skeleton of the letters.

Testimony by Gen. de Boisdeffre and others proved that Esterhazy acted as agent to the general staff, communicating information to the *Libre Parole* and other newspapers. He violated the confidence reposed in him and the staff abandoned him.

At the close of the evidence the President of the court put three issues to his colleagues, as follows: First, should Esterhazy be retired for habitual misbehavior? Second, was he guilty of a grave offence against discipline? Third, was he guilty of a grave offence against honor? The court voted on the first issue in the affirmative, 3 to 2. The second issue was unanimously rejected, and the third was negatived by a vote of 4 to 1. Gen. Zurlinden's letter transmitting the findings of the court minimized the verdict, pointing out the narrow majority against Esterhazy and urging a light punishment.

The publication of the record has caused a sensation and there is much speculation as to how the *Figaro* obtained it. It will be remembered that the issue of the report was limited, a copy was supplied to each member of the Court of Cassation and each of the Ministers and no other copies were to be had. The Government has ordered an inquiry to learn who has been guilty of a breach of faith.

THIEF TRAILED BY ALARM CLOCK.

It Went Off When He Seized It in Mrs. Gilson's Rooms and Helped His Pursuers.

Mrs. Mary Gilson of 400 East Fifteenth street set her alarm clock for 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as she wished to stop her household work at that hour. She was busily engaged when a man knocked at the door, and, stepping into the room, asked if Philip Robinson lived there. Mrs. Gilson replied that he didn't, and went on with her work.

A moment later she heard her alarm clock go off, but not in its accustomed place on the mantelpiece. The sound came from the stairs, and Mrs. Gilson, realizing that the stranger had stolen her clock, set full sail in pursuit of the thief. The alarm was one of the patented kind that does not cease ringing for fifteen minutes unless shut off. Consequently the pedestrians along First avenue who joined in the chase had no difficulty in following the thief.

Policeman O'Neill stopped both the thief and clock in Twelfth street, near Second avenue. At the Fifth street station the prisoner said he was Thomas Guilfenen, 45 years old, of 32 Concord street, Brooklyn. He was locked up on a charge of larceny.

EXPLORING SCHOONER WRECKED.

Collections Made by Prof. Anthony of the Smithsonian Also Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—News was received here to-day that the little schooner Stella Earland, owned and commanded by Prof. A. W. Anthony of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, was wrecked off the coast of Lower California in the early part of this month and is a total loss. The crew, consisting of Prof. H. C. Keating, E. C. McGregor and one sailor, were saved. All the valuable specimens gathered by the expedition were lost.

The Stella Earland sailed from this port on Feb. 28 last for a voyage along the central and South American coast and was to visit Socorro Island and many places of interest off Lower California and in the Gulf. Prof. Anthony was prepared to secure specimens of the flora of the countries to be visited and also to pursue the study of marine life in the waters of the South Pacific.

In Considering the Advisability

of advertising, which you may never have done heretofore, select such mediums as will give the best results without delay. A newspaper reader decides promptly and is able to pay for what he requires.—*Adv.*

HARRISON NO DEMOCRAT.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE BULLETIN REPUDIATES HIM.

It Is Issued to the Country, Disowning Him and Declaring Him in Alliance with Criminals and with the News Trust in His Fight for Re-election in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Press Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, which has its headquarters in the Unity building in this city, in its weekly bulletin to the Democratic newspapers of the country will say tomorrow:

"The Harrison Democrats of Chicago in convention assembled failed to announce allegiance to the national platform of 1896. This is for the reason that they owe no allegiance to it. To tell the truth, there were no real Democrats in the convention. It was Democratic in name only. All the real Democrats of Chicago are supporting John P. Altgeld, who is running on the national platform, and, although elected as a Democrat, Harrison has never done anything while in office to entitle him to the honor of being called a Democrat. He no sooner got into the Mayoralty chair than he placed himself under the protection of Mark Hanna's Chicago agents, Kohlsaat and Lawson, and as a result the doors of the City Hall have for two years been closed to real Democrats.

"It was at the behest of Kohlsaat and Lawson in November last that Harrison issued $97,000 in municipal gold bonds. There was really no necessity for the debt at all, and there is every reason to believe that the plan was concocted so as to insult the regular Democrats of Chicago.

"The city of Chicago has been badly governed in other ways. A man without any strength himself, and with not a vestige of principle, Harrison, in his administration of affairs, with but one or two notable exceptions, surrounded himself with a lot of low-down ward politicians, including ex-convicts, who have been plundering the city right and left. It is stated that at least $1,000,000 of the people's money has found its way into the pockets of Harrison's henchmen.

"Democrats throughout the country may, therefore, congratulate themselves upon the fact that Harrison is not even posing as the regular Democratic candidate. He has not had the audacity to put the party name on any of his campaign literature. For that alone the Democrats of Chicago feel grateful to him. The *Inter Ocean*, a reputable Chicago paper, gives facts and figures to show that not only are the gold bur bankers of Chicago putting up money for Harrison's campaign, but that all the panel-house dives, gambling hells, and street walkers in the city have been assessed to aid in his re-election. It would take a great deal more space than Harrison is worth to tell why he has been disowned by his party, besides some parts of the story could not be printed at all."

This is the hardest crack that Carter Harrison, who is the candidate of Bathhouse John, Herman Kohlsaat, Hinky Dink, Knockout Dan, Cocoanut Morrissy, Sixteen-Mule Pete, Tommy the Clock, Victor Lawson, Sheeny Mike Cohen, Knocker O'Fallon, Melville E. Stone and the Chicago News Trust have received yet in the campaign. The National Committee bulletin is edited by John P. Devlin, who is the personal friend and appointee of the Hon. James K. Jones, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The bulletin is issued every Saturday. Mr. Devlin sent the proof of their statement to the Altgeld headquarters to-night. There was a wild whoop when it arrived, and Altgeld's friends said that it settled the News Trust candidate.

Gov. Altgeld declined to talk about the statement, saying that it spoke for itself. W. H. ("Colt") Harvey said it was a very remarkable statement. "This seems to come very close to Chairman Jones," he said. "I have no doubt it expresses Mr. Jones's sentiments. Devlin was appointed by Jones to take charge of the Press Bureau, and I presume Mr. Devlin knows what he is talking about. I want to say that this Press Bureau has no connection whatever with the Ways and Means Committee. If I were Chairman of that committee I would not allow any such statement to be issued by it.

Among the politicians the manifesto was regarded as fixing the stamp of regularity on the Altgeld organization. They thought it would cause scores and hundreds of Democrats to desert Harrison. They will want to be with the regular organization. It places Gov. Altgeld's party in the position to be recognized as the regular Democratic organization by the next Democratic National Convention, and the Democrats who want to get into the convention from Illinois will have to be with the ex-Governor.

Bobby Burke, the Chicago Croker, said the manifesto didn't amount to anything.

"Who is Devlin?" he asked.

"What weight does anything he says have? He doesn't even live in Chicago. He is a Michigan man, and can take no part in local politics."

In this connection an interesting story has developed. It seems that the bulletin has refused to say anything about Mayor Harrison. A few weeks ago the Democratic machine attempted to capture the bureau, because it was inclined to favor Gov. Altgeld. Dr. Howard S. Taylor, City Prosecutor, was sent to Washington to interview members of the National Democratic Executive Committee to secure favorable mention of Mayor Harrison.

Chairman Jones and others were appealed to in person, but refused to give the doctor any encouragement. Yesterday's manifesto settles, beyond dispute, the Altgeld people say, how the committee regards the Mayoralty campaign.

KISSER IN CITY HALL PARK.

Crowd Begged to Get at Him When a Policeman Had Rescued His Victim.

Miss Eva L. Jacob of 59 West Sixty-fifth street was crossing City Hall Park on her way to the Park place elevated railroad station last night when she was seized near Broadway by a middle-aged man who lavished kisses on her face, neck, and head. Miss Jacob screamed. The man hit her in the neck with his elbow, and the blow knocked her down.

A crowd quickly gathered and Policeman Byrnes came running up. The man was still kissing Miss Jacob as she lay on the pavement, but Byrnes put a stop to that proceeding instanter by yanking the fellow to his feet by the nape of his neck.

Miss Jacob was weeping hysterically, and the crowd pressed in on her persecutor and began to thump him with might and main, begging the policeman to just let them at him. The kisser, scared at last, begged for protection. Byrnes drew his club and fended the crowd off while he headed for the City Hall station house with his prisoner and the victim.

At the station the man said he was William Meyer, 44 years old, a clerk, of 223 East Houston street. He told the Sergeant that he "just wanted to make love mit the girl." He was well dressed and said he wasn't married. He was locked up for the night in the Oak street police station.

She Is Used to Taking Carbolic Acid.

Mrs. John Barker of 78 Wilsey street, Newark, says she is used to taking carbolic acid. She took a larger dose than usual on Thursday afternoon after a tiff with her husband, and a doctor had to be called in to save her. She said yesterday:

"The doctor told me I had taken enough to kill three men, but he didn't know what he was taking about. He worked on me only half an hour, and that was not long; besides, I am used to it. Whenever Mr. Barker and I disagree I get vexed and take carbolic acid, so I don't mind it much now. I am used to it, you see."

TREASURY RECEIPTS INCREASING.

Those for March Exceed the Expenditures by Nearly $14,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The receipts of the Treasury Department from customs during the month just passed were greatly in excess of those of any corresponding month within recent years except 1897, when the amount of imported goods, in anticipation of the Dingley Tariff law, reached enormous proportions. They amounted to $20,933,436.07, which is a larger sum than any official of the Treasury Department had expected. In March, 1897, the customs receipts were $23,000,000, but in the same month of last year they were only $15,500,000.

The Government receipts during last month from all sources are gratifying to the Treasury Department, for they present the remarkable fact that the expenditures of the Government were exceeded by the receipts by nearly $14,000,000. The total receipts for the month were $57,030,224.98, of which $22,671,107.33 was from internal revenue sources and $13,425,981.28 from miscellaneous sources. There is still a deficit, however, of $85,378,319.82 for the first nine months of the current fiscal year. The excess of receipts over expenditures during the month of March is accounted for very largely by the sale of the notes of the Central Pacific Railroad, which brought the sum of $12,000,000 into the Treasury.

The most significant fact in connection with the Government receipts for the month of March is that the customs revenues show, in the opinion of the Treasury officials, that the state of business prosperity is better than it has been at any time within recent years.

THIS CITY TO GET A SHOW.

Gov. Roosevelt Likely to Appoint J. Edgar Leaycraft a Tax Commissioner.

Gov. Roosevelt, it was announced last night, intends to appoint within a day or so George E. Priestly of Ithaca to be a Tax Commissioner to succeed Edward L. Adams of Elmira, and J. Edgar Leaycraft, a real estate dealer at 1517 Broadway, this city, to succeed Martin Heermance of Poughkeepsie. The Tax Commissioners are appointed for three years at $2,500 a year and actual expenses. The appointments must be confirmed by the Senate at Albany.

Mr. Adams has always been the friend of ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett. The proposed appointment of Mr. Leaycraft is to a certain extent a new departure, inasmuch as he is a New York city man.

State Tax Commissioners were first appointed by the Governor in 1859, and in all of these years only four of the Commissioners have come from this city. In that time twenty-six Tax Commissioners have been appointed, and outside of the four who have come from New York city the remaining twenty-two have come from Darien, Elmira, Troy, Otsego, Astoria, New Albion, Dayton, Catskill, Little Falls, Auburn, Brooklyn, Waterloo, Ellicottville, Hinsdale, Poughkeepsie, Antwerp, Weedsport and Moriah.

LIEUT.-GOV. WOODRUFF INJURED.

A Crow Crashed Through the Window of His Car and the Glass Cut His Face.

UTICA, March 31.—Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff alighted from the observation car Mohawk this afternoon and went to a drug store to have his face patched and dressed. He was on his way from Albany to his camp near Fourth Lake, and was accompanied by his Secretary, Harry Bates, and George E. Graham. Just after passing Frankfort, ten miles east of this city, he noticed a black object flying toward the window. Almost simultaneously there was a crash of glass, and the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor went up to his face. When he removed them he found that they were besmeared with blood. The attention of his companions was attracted. They saw the object strike the window, and a moment later were amazed at the sight of a crow circling about inside the car. The bird was killed. Upon reaching Utica it was found that Mr. Woodruff's injuries were not serious, though very painful. The crow will be mounted by Guide Sperry of Fulton Chain. The party continued to the woods.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE FIGHT.

The Conference Committee Will Adopt the Amendment Suggested by Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, March 31.—The conference committee appointed to consider the Fallows Amsterdam Avenue Railroad bill will meet on Tuesday morning, when the Ford-Metropolitan amendment will be rejected and that suggested by Gov. Roosevelt, providing that the courts instead of the Legislature shall pass upon the equities of the two railroad corporations now operating upon the avenue, will be adopted. The committee comprises Senators Raines, Stranahan and Coffey and Assemblymen Bedell, Costello, Axtell, Rogers and Trainor.

No fear is felt but that the conference committee will act upon the side of justice in settling the question. The Assembly is sure to adopt the conference report, and while there is doubt in some quarters of the adoption of the report in the Senate, it is believed these fears will not be realized, though Richard Croker and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have not given up their fight for the Ford amendment. The Metropolitan people are endeavoring to have the committee of the Amsterdam Avenue Property Owners' Association not to accede to the Governor's amendment, and if they succeed the conference report will not have clear sailing in the Senate.

The people along Amsterdam avenue should understand that if they allow their course upon this question to be dictated by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, it means the defeat of any legislation looking to a solution of the four-track problem this year.

ONE NIGHT IN GERRY'S CARE ENOUGH.

Young Girl Says She Prefers a Police Cell to His Society's Guardianship.

Alexander Bernard of 608 Park avenue was exonerated in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday from the charge of assault made against him by Katie Monahan, his 15-year-old servant, whom he accuses of stealing money from him with which she bought flowers for actors. The girl's case was postponed until to-day, and Magistrate Olmsted sent her back to the care of the Gerry society.

"Don't send me there. I would rather be locked up in the station house," pleaded the girl.

"Why not?" asked the Magistrate.

"I was there last night, and I don't want to go there again," she replied.

"I am obliged to do so," said the Magistrate. "You must have patience."

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., IN A RUNAWAY.

Yoke of His Team Harness Broke and the Horses Bolted Across the Plaza.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., narrowly escaped serious injury in a runaway accident yesterday afternoon. He was driving two horses to a runabout when just as he was turning into Fifth avenue from Fifty-seventh street the yoke of the harness broke. The horses were frightened and ran away across the plaza. They were stopped short at Fifty-ninth street by being brought up against the side of an express van.

A nurse girl who was trying to get a baby carriage out of the way upset the carriage and spilled the baby. It was not hurt. There was a story last night that Mr. Iselin's coachman, who was with him, had been badly hurt, but this was denied at Mr.